Amendments to the Claims:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (original). A method for coding transform coefficients in picture and/or video coders and decoders

wherein

for blocks of (video) pictures containing significant transform coefficients, the coding of transform coefficients takes place in such a way that, for each block,

-    in a scan process, the positions of significant transform coefficients in the block and subsequently,

-    in a reverse scan order – starting with the last significant transform coefficients within the block – the values (levels) of the significant transform coefficients

are determined and coded.

Claim 2 (original). The method according to claim 1,

wherein

each significant transform coefficient of the block other

than the last transform coefficient of the block is

characterized by a one-bit symbol.

Claim 3 (original). The method according to claim 1,

wherein

for each significant transform coefficient, the sign is

indicated by a one-bit symbol (SIGN) and the magnitude is

indicated by a binary-coded symbol (ABS).

Claim 4 (original). The method according to claim 1,

wherein

the magnitude is indicated by a symbol (ABS) in unary

binarization or by a symbol (ABS) having a prefix part and

a suffix part, wherein the prefix part consists of ones

and the suffix part is coded in a 0th order exp-golomb

code.

Claim 5 (original). The method according to claim 1,

wherein

blocks containing significant transform coefficients are
characterized by a one-bit symbol CBP4 in connection with
further syntax elements, such as, for example, CBP or
macro block mode.

Claim 6 (original). The method according to claim 1,

wherein

by transferring a one-bit symbol (SIG) for each
coefficient of a block and a one-bit symbol (LAST) for
each significant coefficient of a block, a significance
mapping is coded, wherein the transfer takes place in a
scan order, (SIG) serves for identifying significant
coefficients and (LAST) indicates whether there are
further significant transform coefficients in the block.

Claim 7 (original). The method according to claim 6,

wherein

modeling

-    for the one-bit symbol CBP4,

- for coding the significance mapping and/or

- for coding the coefficient magnitudes

takes place in a context-dependent way.

Claim 8 (original). The method according to claim 6,

wherein

no significance information (SIG, LAST) is transferred for
the last scan position of a block.

Claim 9 (original). The method according to claim 1,

wherein

block types of transform coefficients having comparable
statistics are summarized to block categories.

Claim 10 (original). An arrangement having at least one
processor and/or chip formed such that a method for coding
transform coefficients in picture and/or video coders and
decoders can be performed, wherein

for blocks of (video) pictures containing significant

transform coefficients, the coding of transform

coefficients takes place in such a way that, for each

block,

    -     in a scan process, the positions of significant

transform coefficients in the block and subsequently,

    -     in a reverse scan order – starting with the last

significant transform coefficients within the block – the

values (levels) of the significant transform coefficients

are determined and coded.

Claim 11 (original). A computer program enabling a

computer, after having been loaded into the memory of the

computer, to perform a method for coding transform

coefficients in picture and/or video coders and decoders,

wherein

for blocks of (video) pictures containing significant

transform coefficients, the coding of transform

coefficients takes place in such a way that, for each

block,

-    in a scan process, the positions of significant
transform coefficients in the block and subsequently,

-    in a reverse scan order – starting with the last
significant transform coefficients within the block – the
values (levels) of the significant transform coefficients

are determined and coded.

Claim 12 (original). A computer-readable storage medium on
which a program is stored, enabling a computer, after
having been loaded into the memory of the computer, to
perform a method for coding transform coefficients in
picture and/or video coders and decoders, wherein

for blocks of (video) pictures containing significant
transform coefficients, the coding of transform
coefficients takes place in such a way that, for each
block,

-    in a scan process, the positions of significant
transform coefficients in the block and subsequently,

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-    in a reverse scan order - starting with the last

significant transform coefficients within the block - the

values (levels) of the significant transform coefficients

are determined and coded.

Claim 13 (original). A method wherein a computer program

according to claim 11 is downloaded from an electronic

data network, such as, for example, the Internet, to data

processing means connected to the data network.

Claims 14-23 (canceled).

Claim 24 (new). A method for coding transform

coefficients in picture and/or video coders and decoders

wherein

for blocks of (video) pictures containing transform

coefficients being unequal to zero, a coding of transform

coefficients takes place in such a way that, for each

block,

    a significance map is coded, the significance map

    specifying the positions of transform coefficients

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being unequal to zero in the block in a scan order,

and subsequently,

in a reverse scan order, starting with the last

transform coefficient being unequal to zero within

the block, the values (levels) of the transform

coefficients being unequal to zero are coded.

Claim 25 (new).   The method according to claim 24,

wherein

when coding the significance map, each transform

coefficient being unequal to zero in the scan order is

characterized by a first one-bit symbol (SIG) serving to

characterize transform coefficients being unequal to zero,

i.e. each transform coefficient being unequal to zero

including the last transform coefficient being unequal to

zero in the scan order if it is different from the last

transform coefficient of the block in the scan order, or

excluding the last transform coefficient being unequal to

zero in the scan order if it is the last transform

coefficient of the block in the scan order, and the last

transform coefficient being unequal to zero is

characterized by a second one-bit symbol (LAST) indicating

that the respective transform coefficient being unequal to

zero is the last transform coefficient being unequal to

zero in the scan order if it is different from the last

transform coefficient of the block in the scan order.

Claim 26 (new).   The method according to claim 24,

wherein

for each transform coefficient being unequal to zero, the

sign is indicated by a one-bit symbol (SIGN) and the

magnitude is indicated by a binary-coded symbol (ABS) .

Claim 27 (new).   The method according to claim 24,

wherein

the magnitude is indicated by a symbol (ABS) in unary

binarization or by a symbol (ABS) having a prefix part and

a suffix part, wherein the prefix part consists of ones

and the suffix part is coded in a 0th order exp-golomb

code.

Claim 28 (new).   The method according to claim 24,

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wherein

blocks containing transform coefficients being unequal to

zero are characterized by a one-bit symbol (CBP4) in

connection with further syntax elements, such as, for

example, (CBP) or macro block mode.

Claim 29 (new). The method according to claim 24,

wherein

by transferring a one-bit symbol (SIG) for each

coefficient of a block and a one-bit symbol (LAST) for

each transform coefficient being unequal to zero of a

block, the significance map is coded, wherein the transfer

takes place in a scan order, (SIG) serves for identifying

transform coefficients being unequal to zero and (LAST)

indicates whether there are further transform coefficients

being unequal to zero in the block.

Claim 30 (new). The method according to claim 28,

wherein

modeling

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for the one-bit symbol (CBP4),

for coding the significance map and/or

for coding the coefficient magnitudes

takes place in a context-dependent way.

Claim 31 (new). The method according to claim 29,

wherein

no significance information (SIG, LAST) is transferred for
the last scan position of a block.

Claim 32 (new). The method according to claim 24,

wherein

block types of transform coefficients having comparable
statistics are summarized to block categories.

Claim 33 (new). An arrangement having at least one
processor and/or chip formed such that a method for coding
transform coefficients in picture and/or video coders and
decoders can be performed, wherein

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for blocks of (video) pictures containing transform
coefficients being unequal to zero, a coding of transform
coefficients takes place in such a way that, for each
block,

> a significance map is coded, the significance map
> specifying the positions of transform coefficients
> being unequal to zero in the block in a scan order,
> and subsequently,

> in a reverse scan order, starting with the last
> transform coefficient being unequal to zero within
> the block, the values (levels) of the transform
> coefficients being unequal to zero are coded.

Claim 34 (new). A computer program enabling a computer,
after having been loaded into the memory of the computer,
to perform a method for coding transform coefficients in
picture and/or video coders and decoders, wherein

for blocks of (video) pictures containing transform
coefficients being unequal to zero, a coding of transform
coefficients takes place in such a way that, for each
block,

a significance map is coded, the significance map
specifying the positions of transform coefficients
being unequal to zero in the block in a scan order,
and subsequently,

in the reverse scan order, starting with the last
transform coefficient being unequal to zero within
the block, the values (levels) of the transform
coefficients being unequal to zero are coded.

Claim 35 (new). A computer-readable storage medium on
which a program is stored, enabling a computer, after
having been loaded into the memory of the computer, to
perform a method for coding transform coefficients in
picture and/or video coders and decoders, wherein

for blocks of (video) pictures containing transform
coefficients being unequal to zero, a coding of transform
coefficients takes place in such a way that, for each
block,

a significance map is coded, the significance map
specifying the positions of transform coefficients
being unequal to zero in the block in a scan order,

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and subsequently,

in a reverse scan order, starting with the last
transform coefficient being unequal to zero within
the block, the values (levels) of the transform
coefficients being unequal to zero are coded.

Claim 36 (new). A data stream representing a computer
program enabling a computer, after having been loaded into
the memory of the computer, to perform a method for coding
transform coefficients in picture and/or video coders and
decoders, wherein

for blocks of (video) pictures containing transform
coefficients being unequal to zero, a coding of transform
coefficients takes place in such a way that, for each
block,

a significance map is coded, the significance map
specifying the positions of transform coefficients
being unequal to zero in the block in a scan order,
and subsequently,

in a reverse scan order, starting with the last
transform coefficient being unequal to zero within

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the block, the values (levels) of the transform

coefficients being unequal to zero are coded. .

Claim 37 (new). A method for decoding a coding of a

significance map and a subsequent coding of values of

transform coefficients being unequal to zero for blocks of

 (video) pictures containing transform coefficients being

unequal to zero, the significance map specifying the

positions of the transform coefficients being unequal to

zero in a scan order, and the coding of values of

transform coefficients being unequal to zero comprising

coded values of the transform coefficients being unequal

to zero in a reverse scan order -starting with the last

transform coefficient being unequal to zero, comprising

the following step:

decoding the coded values of transform coefficients being

unequal to zero in the reverse scan order.

Claim 38 (new). A device for decoding a coding of a

significance map and a subsequent coding of values of

transform coefficients being unequal to zero for blocks of

(video) pictures containing transform coefficients being

unequal to zero, the significance map specifying the

positions of the transform coefficients being unequal to

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zero in a scan order, and the coding of values of

transform coefficients being unequal to zero comprising

coded values of the transform coefficients being unequal

to zero in a reverse scan order - starting with the last

transform coefficient being unequal to zero, comprising:

a decoder for decoding the coded values of transform

coefficients being unequal to zero in the reverse scan

order.